

THE FAMOUS

"Moneybak" Silk

This silk is a wonder for wear and the purchaser is protected by the manufacturer's guarantee in the form of a coupon given with every piece of silk. This guarantee is the effect that "MONEYBAK" silk is entirely free from adulteration in material or dye. It further states that the exclusive selling agent for Honolulu is authorized to refund the purchase price of any piece of "MONEYBAK" silk which proves defective with reasonable wear. "MONEYBAK" Taffeta Silk is not too heavy but is very rich in appearance. The prices are:

BLACK.

19 in. wide.....	\$1.15 per yd.
23 " ".....	1.35 " "
26 " ".....	1.50 " "

PEAU DE SOIE.

24 in. wide.....	\$1.75 per yd.
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N. S. SACKS' DRY GOODS CO. LTD., Cor Fort and Beretania Sts.

THIS YEAR IS A GOOD ONE FOR TAXES

COLLECTIONS FOR 1905 SHOW A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE, OVER THOSE OF 1904 AND ASSESSMENTS ARE LARGER, ESPECIALLY OF PLANTATION PROPERTY—INCREASE OF TEN MILLION IN VALUES IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Tax collections have been very good this year as compared to last. The amount collected by Tax Collector Holt during the first half of the year is ten per cent bigger than last year. The following tables show the collections up to June 30 this year and last year:

TO JUNE 30, 1905.			
Honolulu.....	\$86,408.76	Totals.....	\$29,735,329
Ewa.....	45,554.39		\$31,299,980
Waianae.....	3,911.50		\$61,035,329
Wailua.....	10,720.40		1905.
Koolauloa.....	4,371.20	Honolulu.....	\$29,585,691
Koolau.....	4,405.52	Ewa.....	2,372,845
		Waianae.....	126,560
		Wailua.....	937,158
		Koolauloa.....	259,995
		Koolau.....	296,085
		No. 1.....	219,700
		No. 2.....	211,074
		Totals.....	\$33,798,034
			\$38,125,880
			\$71,923,919

The taxation values of Oahu this year show an increase of about \$1,200,000 in personal property over last year, while the real estate valuations show a decrease of about half a million. The increase is due largely to increase in assessments of plantation property, the high price of sugar having had a good deal to do with the advance. Real estate in Honolulu is assessed at a million less.

The figures in the Tax Office, however, show that as compared with five years ago there is a very substantial increase, aggregating ten millions in both real and personal property, of which six and a half millions are personal. The high water mark was reached in 1904, since which there has been a slight drop. The following table, compiled from figures secured from Tax Collector Holt, shows the results of assessments of the past five years:

1901.	Real Estate	Personal	Total
Honolulu.....	\$26,403,077	\$13,363,467	\$39,766,544
Ewa.....	1,827,480	12,069,535	13,897,015

MUST MOVE BEACH WALLS

ATTORNEY GENERAL ANDREWS NOTIFIES TWENTY-TWO WAIKIKI PROPERTY OWNERS THAT THEY ARE TRESPASSING UPON PUBLIC PROPERTY IN MAINTAINING SEA WALLS—SOME OF THE WALLS WILL HAVE TO BE REMOVED, SAYS ANDREWS.

Twenty-two letters to owners of property along Waikiki beach were sent out yesterday by Attorney General Andrews, calling their attention to violations of the law regarding the public right to a roadway along the shore. In a number of cases, says the attorney general, the walls which have been built will have to come down.

"The property owners who have built these walls may be divided into three classes," said the attorney general, who has been investigating the matter for some days.

"First there are those who have built their walls in order to protect their property from encroaching waves. These owners have built substantial walls, in some cases beyond the actual bounds of their own land but on land and not actually in the sea."

"Second, there are a number who have built walls within the boundaries of their own land but find that owing to the advance of ocean the walls are now in the water."

"The third class includes those who have deliberately built into the water as it now is without having had any right to do so. These walls, I think,

will have to come down. As far as others are concerned, we do not intend to be harsh in our requirements. If some arrangements can be made whereby we can keep open a right of way so that the public can pass along the Territory will be satisfied. We are not indulging in any 'crusade' against the beach property owners, but the Territory has rights which must be protected."

"I have notified all the owners of these places of our intention to take action, and expect to hear from them as to their view of the matter. The action of the department will be according to their replies."

The attorney general declined to state which of the various Waikiki property owners were in the three different classes, or to tell exactly what the Territory's demands were, as to a right of way. It is believed, however, that the Territory does not intend to ask a roadway, or driveway, along the beach. Many of the walls which are at present unlawfully placed may be made satisfactory to the attorney general by some alteration, it is thought. In some cases, however, the obstruction is sufficient to

NEW LAW WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

"I am very sorry indeed that the opinion of U. S. District Attorney Breckons on the alien labor proposition has been given such prominence," remarked the Honolulu representative of one of the largest Coast contracting firms doing business here. "My main reason for regret is the fact that he is absolutely right in his contention that the alien labor law is unconstitutional. All of us contractors have known that for a long time and with that knowledge in view we have had a tacit understanding to leave the law alone and do nothing that would rouse the matter up in any way. The Trades and Labor Council, in its folly is responsible for the whole trouble. They thought that they had hit upon a nefarious scheme to have government money spent on cheap alien labor in the new harbor contract as there was no clause in the government contract making the employment of citizens obligatory. Well Uncle Sam is no fool. His lawyers knew even as much as the Honolulu Trades and Labor Council and that is the reason that there was no such clause in the contract. The Trades and Labor Council rushed in; the result is

that it is shown that the Territorial law regarding the employment of aliens is hopelessly bad. I am not a lawyer and so I cannot quote chapter and verse but there is a New York decision which decides the point beyond any shadow of a doubt."

Different other contractors who were spoken to admitted that they had long known of the unconstitutionality of the citizen labor clause.

"But why, if you could employ cheap alien labor, have you not done so?" was asked "Are you contractors all so generous that you would rather pay more for citizen labor?"

"Simply because we have been afraid of it" was the frank reply "With the full knowledge that the law is unconstitutional, what is to hinder a lot of Japanese getting together and with some citizens as figureheads bidding on government work? With cheap Japanese labor at their command there is no reason why they should not do so and now as, thanks to the Trades and Labor Council, the whole matter is wide open, I should not be at all surprised to see that the next move."

May Be "Docked" For The Sundays

TREASURER TRENT'S DISCOVERIES IN THE GARBAGE DEPARTMENT LEADS TO PROPOSAL THAT THE \$45 PER MONTH LABORERS BE CHARGED FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS INSTEAD OF RECEIVING REGULAR SALARY LIKE OTHER EMPLOYEES.

The principal result in sight, of the garbage department investigations appears to be a plan to devise a new system of payroll, by which the ill-paid day laborers who are trying to support families on about half of \$45 per month, will get a trifle less than they get now. Supervisor Moore and Chief Clerk White of the Public Works Department have been going over the payrolls, and have not found any irregularities. It has been discovered, however, that a laborer might get in a Sunday or so out of proportion—that is more than one Sunday to every six days. He might begin work in a Saturday, for example and be employed for ten days and thus count two Sundays in this work ten days on the monthly payroll at \$45 per month.

"In some cases," said Chief Clerk White, "it is seen that men are able to get more than their proportion of non-working days on the payroll. For example a man who works only a few days might have a large proportion of their Sundays, by laying off during the middle-week days. Under the day labor payroll system, this could not be done. The legislature fixed the rate of \$45 per month, and that is what the men get. Possibly it may be an improvement to adopt the other payroll system. I do not know what will be the conclusion of Mr. Moore and the other supervisors. By adhering strictly to the day system there might be some saving."

"What would be thought of a pri-

vate business house that schemed to cut out Sundays and holidays on a laborer? It was employing half a month at \$45 per month?" the chief clerk was asked.

White said he didn't know about that feature of the matter. He was simply explaining the systems to Moore. "I have shown the practical impossibility of graft," he said, "and that is all I have to do with it. The men are paid cash here directly, with the payroll at hand and clerks and lunas to identify them. They see the amount opposite what they sign for, and it is absurd to talk of their signing without reading it."

The new payroll system, which is being considered as a result of Trent's discovery that the \$45 a month men were not "docked" for Sundays and holidays would have saved the county payroll \$54.98—divided among 58 employees of the garbage department—during July. In other words, the under paid and hard worked laborers of the department would have got about 35 cents less than they got, on an average.

The federal government, which is about as strict in finances as any institution in the world, does not cut out the Sundays and holidays from its employees. It makes a monthly salary and pays it as such by the calendar month, and if there happens to be a month like last month, with five Sundays and a holiday in it, the employees have the benefit.

DAILY STOCK REPORT

Between Boards—Sales: 50 Kahuku, \$30.00; 50 Kahuku, \$30.00; 12 Pioneer, \$151.00; 10 Ewa, \$26.50; 15 Pioneer, \$151.00.

Session Sales: 10 O. R. & L. Co., \$50.00; 100 McBryde, \$6.50; 50 McBryde, \$6.50; 25 McBryde, \$6.50; 60 Honokaa, \$16.50.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
C. Brewer & Co.....	\$415.00	
Ewa.....	26.50	26.75
Hawaiian Agri.....	100.00	
Hawaiian Com.....	85.00	87.00
Hawaiian Sugar.....	31.75	32.25
Honolulu.....	152.50	
Honokaa.....	16.50	17.00
Huku.....	180.00	
Kipahulu.....	30.00	
Kihel.....	7.50	
Kahuku Plan. Co.....	30.00	
Kola Sugar Co.....	150.00	
McBryde.....	6.50	6.50
Oahu Sugar Co.....	105.00	110.00
Onomea Sugar Co.....	35.00	
Ookala.....	7.50	
Olaa.....	5.25	
Paauhau.....	22.00	24.00
Pala.....	180.00	
Peepee Sugar Co.....	150.00	
Pioneer.....	151.00	
Wailua Agri.....	67.50	70.00
Waima.....	57.50	
Inter-Island.....	97.50	100.00
Hawaiian Electric.....	105.00	
Hon. R. T. Pfd.....	101.00	
Mutual Telephone.....	9.50	
Oahu R. & L. Co.....	80.00	
Hon. Brewing Co.....	21.50	24.00
Cal. & Ha. Ref. Co.....	100.00	
Huku.....	103.50	
Haw. Com. Co.....	105.00	
Hawaiian Sugar Co.....	103.00	
Hon. R. Transit Co.....	107.00	
Kahuku Co.....	100.00	
Oahu R. & L. Co. Co.....	105.00	
Oahu Sugar Co.....	102.00	
Olaa Sugar Co.....	100.25	
Pala.....	103.50	
Pioneer.....	101.50	
McBryde Sugar Co.....	100.00	

COPTIC SIGHTED TODAY.

The S. S. Coptic from San Francisco was sighted at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon off Waimanalo. She will dock about 3 o'clock.

Call for a removal, in Andrew's opinion. The aquarium is one of these, as it puts out beyond the line of private property to a very considerable extent. The shark pen will probably have to be very considerably altered.

Fine Job Printing, Star Office.

SILENCE IS HIS LONG SUIT

BARON STAEL DE HOLSTEIN, OF THE RUSSIAN PEACE COMMISSION, IS ON THE MONGOLIA.

Baron Stael de Holstein, secretary of the Russian Embassy at Peking, is a through passenger on the Mongolia today. He is going straight through to Portsmouth, N. H., where the Russo-Japanese peace conference is soon to convene. The Baron, who is a particularly clean-cut, bright-looking young man speaks English perfectly. He will act as one of the secretaries for the Russian commission. It was not for an instant supposed that he would say anything about his mission and a forlorn hope dashed against the parapets of his reserve without the slightest effect. He can be as politely silent as the oldest diplomat in the service. Still he thought that Honolulu, from the sea, presented a beautiful appearance.

MONGOLIA WAS A DAY LATE

BAD WEATHER IN KOBE DETAINED THE BIG VESSEL—BROUGHT LARGE QUANTITY OF FREIGHT.

The S. S. Mongolia, Captain Porter, arrived this morning from the Orient. She did not get into the harbor until 10 o'clock. The vessel left Hong Kong July 18, Amoy July 19; Shanghai July 22, Nagasaki July 24, Kobe July 28 and Yokohama July 30. She was a day late leaving the latter port owing to a delay at Kobe due to the bad weather. The vessel had an uneventful trip to this port.

She brought 1,333 tons of freight for Honolulu and had a small list of local stevedores passengers. Only three Koreans arrived by the vessel. Among the cabin passengers for Honolulu was Dr. Waterhouse who has been in the Orient, studying the rubber culture.

Among the other passengers for Honolulu were Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Doering, wealthy people of the Mainland.

The vessel carries a number of prominent through passengers, among them being Baron Stael de Holstein who is going to Portsmouth, N. H., to act as a secretary of the Russian peace commission.

Wong Ta Hsieh is the secretary of the Chinese legation at Washington and is going to his post of duty, after an absence in China.

J. W. Davidson the author of a work on Formosa and formerly in the consular service of the United States at Formosa is a through passenger. He was met at the vessel by Attorney General Andrews whose guest he will be during the stay of the vessel in this port. Consul Davidson has been appointed American representative at Harbin.

Mrs. L. L. Chaffee is a through passenger. Captain O. J. Charles, U. S. A., is also a through passenger.

The vessel will take a large crowd of passengers from Honolulu, there being scheduled to sail for San Francisco at 6 p. m. today from the Hackfeld wharf.

WHEN THE JAPS CAUGHT STRUVE

(Continued from page one.)

fired on by the Japanese at any time, for the very excellent reason that when the Japanese took charge she was lying at her berth at New Chwang. We were detained altogether twenty-one days from October 8 until October 29, were taken to Sasebo and there released. Our people have a claim of \$100,000 against the Japanese government for wrongful detention and I have not the slightest doubt that we will be able to establish our right to an award for that amount.

"I'll tell you the whole thing," said the captain, in a burst of confidence. "Our people bought the Sishan in Hong Kong from Bradley & Co., of course as she was a British ship, she had to have a British master and I am an American. Well, I picked up a beach-comber who had a British certificate and made an arrangement with him to clear the ship. This he did, but when we got to sea, he seemed to have an idea that he was in command. He was disillusioned and for the rest of the trip to New Chwang he stayed in his room. He felt sore and when we arrived at New Chwang he went to the Japanese officials there with a story to the effect that we had run the blockade of Port Arthur and had landed ammunition there for the Russians. That of course was preposterous. Our manifests showed plainly that cargo had never been broken."

Captain Struve had an expression of positively child-like innocence as he added this certain proof that no cargo could possibly have been landed for the Russians.

"Well, the Japanese took us to Sasebo and kept us there for a while, not on the ground that we were carrying contraband, but because some of the live stock we had aboard was suspected of rinderpest. Personally we were treated with the greatest consideration during our detention."

Captain Struve was in tow of Fred Church of the Royal Hawaiian today. The two used to play on the same foot-



WHY NOT RENT A SAFE DEPOSIT BOX in a modern steel vault and feel that your valuables are secure? FIVE DOLLARS a year pays for one. Call and see us about it.

ball team in Seattle away back in the early '40's.

ON A VACATION.

Rev. and Mrs. O. H. Gulick will leave August 8 for a vacation of three months on the mainland. They expect to be present at the meeting of the American Board in Seattle and will have a good time generally visiting friends and relatives. It is five years since they have had a vacation and during this time they have put an amazing amount of effort into the notable work achieved by them in this Territory.—The Friend.

DUCK POND AFFIDAVITS.

Efforts to compromise having failed, an answer was filed yesterday in the case of Leong "au et al vs. Leong Pung et al, in which Waikiki rice field men seek to enjoin the duck pond men from damming the stream so that it floods the rice fields with salt water. Several affidavits of the duck men were filed, stating that they had been using the stream and dams for sixteen years.

HALEIWA.

The Haleiwa Hotel, Honolulu's famous country resort, on the line of the Oahu Railway, contains every modern improvement and affords its guests an opportunity to enjoy all amusements—golf, tennis, billiards, fresh and salt water bathing, shooting, fishing, riding and driving. Tickets, including railway fare and one full day's room and board, are sold at the Honolulu Station and Travel & Company for \$5. For departure of trains, consult time table. On Sundays, the Haleiwa Limited, a two hour train, leaves at 8:22 a. m.; returning, arrives in Honolulu at 10 p. m.

Star Want ads day at once.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. BY AUTHORITY

BITUMINOUS ROCK PAVING.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Honolulu, T. H., until 12 o'clock m. of August 24th, 1905, for constructing 1280 square yards bituminous rock paving with concrete foundation at L. I. S. N. Co. wharf, Honolulu, T. H.

Plan, specifications, and blank forms of proposal may be obtained at the office of the Asst. Supt. of Public Works for which a deposit of \$5.00 is required which sum will be refunded intending bidder after he has returned the plan and specifications.

Proposals will not be accepted unless submitted on the blank forms furnished, enclosed with a certified check for One Hundred and Fifty (\$150.00) Dollars in a sealed envelope endorsed "Proposal for Bituminous Rock Paving," and delivered previous to 12 o'clock m. of the day specified at the office of Superintendent of Public Works, who reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

C. S. HOLLOWAY, Superintendent of Public Works, Honolulu, T. H., Aug. 8th, 1905.

NOTICE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners, Honolulu Fire Department, at their office, Central Station, until 12 o'clock m. Saturday, August 19th, 1905 for supplying this Department until December 31st, 1905, with

Best Wheat Hay. Large or Small bales.

No. 1 Wheat Bran.

No. 1 Surprise Oats.

In such quantities as may be required, delivery to be made at the Central, Makiki or Palama Stations as requested.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

K. R. G. WALLACE,

Secretary, Board of Commissioners, Honolulu Fire Department.

Honolulu, T. H.,

August 8th, 1905.